

No one is more qualified to speak on this interesting subject.

In former years the Guituras lecture has been delivered by specially invited distinguished foreign guests. In 1928 Dr. Hans Wildbolz of Berne, Switzerland, delivered a very instructive lecture on renal tuberculosis; in 1929 Professor Alexander von Lichtenberg of Berlin spoke on kidney and ureteral lesions secondary to adnexal disease; in 1930 Dr. Edmond Papin of Paris elucidated the present concept of conservative operations of the kidney and in 1931 Mr. Frank Kidd of London chose for his topic "Acquired Renal Dystopia or Movable Kidney." Professor Young is the first American urologist to whom the American Urological Association has conferred their greatest honor—the Ramon Guituras lecture. This honor has been rightfully earned by Professor Young, as he has contributed largely to the study of diseases of the genito-urinary tract, has devised numerous new operative procedures, discovered new antiseptic medicaments and has instituted many new methods of treatment. All members of the California Medical Association who are interested in urology are cordially invited to attend this meeting as guests, at which they will have the opportunity of hearing Professor Young.

The scientific sections will be held in the world-famed Palace Hotel on June 24 to 27, 1935, inclusive. On June 28 the Western Branch Society will convene in scientific session in which prominent urologists of the western hemisphere will participate. On Saturday, June 29, members attending the congress will have an opportunity to participate in dry and operative clinics held across the bay in the Highland Hospital in Oakland.

Due to its geographical position, to its great distance from the eastern and middle western medical centers, San Francisco rarely has the opportunity of actually having a national urological meeting. It is well that the medical men of this state interested in urology should plan their vacations in order to attend the coming meeting of the American Urological Association which will be held in San Francisco this summer.

CHARLES P. MATHÉ, *Chairman,*
Publicity Committee.

Concerning exhibits on syphilis and gonorrhea.

To the Editor:—We are attaching an announcement which we believe will be of interest to your readers, and shall appreciate your making the contents known to them.

From time to time we shall take pleasure in sending you other information concerning our literature and facilities which may be of assistance, either in the form of special announcements as in this instance, or through the *Social Hygiene News*.

Please let us hear from you at any time when we may be of service or assistance.

Sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION.

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The American Social Hygiene Association announces miniature editions (8½ x 11 inches) of two exhibits, namely:

1. *The treatment of syphilis*, shown in the American Medical Association's scientific exhibit in Cleveland last June. The exhibit includes twenty-four charts made from a study of 8,000 cases at Johns Hopkins University, University of Michigan, The Mayo Clinic, University of Pennsylvania and Western Reserve University in coöperation with the United States Public Health Service. Price, 30 cents a set, \$3 a dozen sets, postpaid.

Special statements by Doctors Stokes, O'Leary, Wile, Moore and Cole, regarding the treatment of syphilis, have been prepared to accompany this exhibit. The price for this collection is 10 cents a set, 80 cents a dozen sets, postpaid.

2. *Gonorrhea in the male*, also shown as part of the scientific exhibit of the American Medical Association,

a few years ago. This exhibit includes ten charts, prepared by Dr. Edward L. Keyes, regarding the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic gonorrhea. Price, 10 cents a set, 80 cents a dozen sets, postpaid.

These charts may also be had in the form of lantern slides. Thirteen slides, including five drawings in color. Price \$8 per set, or available for rental at \$1 per day while in the hands of consignee, plus transportation charges.

This material should be useful in a variety of ways as, for example:

1. *For the instruction of medical students.* It would be advantageous to place a copy of these handy exhibits in the hands of each senior medical student, or at least to display the exhibit for students to study.

2. *For talks to medical societies.* For this purpose the small charts may be set up as an exhibit or lantern slides could be made of each chart.

3. *For instruction of nurses, social workers and others.*

Concerning hospital service insurance bills.

March 22, 1935.

To the Editor:—As a delegate to the recent meeting of the House of Delegates at Los Angeles, I received a series of bulletins concerning hospital service insurance bills from an organization entitled "The Associated Hospitals of California." Since similar bulletins were circularized among all the members of the California Medical Association attending the special meeting and since they contain certain misstatements concerning alleged inactivity of that association in rendering certain information I am sending this letter to you for publication.

1. The Hospital Association alleges that the California Medical Association has not given a decision as to "what is involved in so-called practice of medicine in x-ray rooms." The very fact that the California Medical Association has a section on radiology affirms this belief that such is the practice of medicine; therefore, the hospitals have received their answer long since. The preparation of films is part of the practice of radiology; since the latter is definitely the practice of medicine, the preparation of films constitutes part of the practice of medicine.

2. It is alleged that "Hospitals will have to separate the professional portion of the work of the roentgenologist . . . from the purely technical or hospital service. This can be done very readily and will be done by the California Medical Association." We feel sure that the California Medical Association and every other intelligent group that deals with public health will oppose any plan which aims at separating any branch of medicine into technical and professional portions. The State Board of Medical Examiners, as long ago as 1925, ruled that "the examinations of laboratories of clinical pathology and radiology constitute integral factors in the diagnosis of disease; for example, a Wassermann test or the microscopic examination of a tumor may be more essential in a diagnosis than the palpation of the pulse or the examination of the tongue, both of which are construed as the practice of medicine. This board believes that there is no argument regarding this question."

Again, the "Painless Parker" decision decided that the technical part of a professional service cannot be separated from the professional part of this service. If hospitals were permitted to separate one branch of medicine into technical and professional portions, it could be a short step to separating many other branches of medicine (especially surgery and gynecology) into technical and professional portions.

The proposed hospital service insurance bills purport to provide not only hospital services (which we commend) but also "technical x-ray service and other technical-medical laboratory services." These bills are thoroughly dangerous and misleading in their present form and should not be passed.

L. H. GARLAND, M. D., *Secretary,*
Pacific Roentgen Club.